

instance were the lesions in any one of these tissues produced by a single type of streptococci alone. It was quite remarkable that inflammatory processes induced by the streptococcus pyogenes were not uncommonly identical with those produced by the viridans group. In only a few instances were abscesses found. From these results it would appear that the strains of hemolytic streptococci used in the experiments were of low virulence. The author could find no evidence that any of the organisms tested showed an elective affinity for particular tissues. Valvular heart lesions developed in about 9 per cent. of the rabbits inoculated with non-hemolytic strains and in 11 per cent. of those receiving hemolytic streptococci. Myocardial lesions simulating those found in acute rheumatic fever occurred with equal frequency in animals receiving the hemolytic or the non-hemolytic varieties. He concluded that from the evidence obtained from the experiments we are not justified in recognizing any particular class of streptococci as specific for rheumatic fever. In general he found the hemolytic streptococci more virulent than the non-hemolytic, although the two classes localize in the same tissues with equal frequency.

Multiple Telangiectatic Hemangiomata.—Cutaneous hemangiomata are quite common and are quite frequently seen about the face. Many of them appear to have a congenital origin although they may not be observed until, by increase in size, they form a definite tumor mass in early years of life. It is not uncommon to find these vascular tumors progressively enlarging and sometimes even recurring after removal. The question of malignancy has given rise to much discussion although metastatic growths have not been demonstrated. This type of tumor is not common in the internal organs. SCHMITT (*Cent. f. Path.*, 1916, xxvii, 145) describes a case of hemangioma arising in a child of three months and making its simultaneous appearance in two situations. The one was lying in the orbital fossa and was recognized clinically and removed by operation. At autopsy, a few days later, a second mass was found along the trachea in close proximity to the right thyroid. The histological character of the tumor simulated an angioma simplex with evidence of progressive extension of the capillary structure into the surrounding tissues. This infiltrating character of the growth has led numerous authors to classify these tumors among the sarcomata. The capillary structures forming the main element in the tumor are seen as wormy masses with thick walls composed of endothelial overgrowth. At times the lumina are well preserved or even dilated, and at others, the lumen is occluded by the proliferated tissue so that no blood elements are to be found within them. A number of other cases of multiple angiomata have been described by other authors. In some of them skin tumors were associated with similar structures in the internal organs. The wide distribution of the tumors in some of these cases is quite remarkable, but yet there is no evidence of true metastatic implantation. It would rather appear that we are dealing with multiple primaries.

Histological Lesions in Pellagra, Fasting and Experimental Scurvy.—Not a few of the studies carried out upon nutritional diseases and particularly pellagra have been made by the Italians. In fact, much

of the earlier work indicating the relation of corn to pellagra began with the studies of Ballardini. For the group of manifestations arising from the eating of deteriorated corn they have coined the term "maidism." According to its use the word may be applied to various clinical and pathological manifestations making their appearance at various stages during the nutritional disturbances. RONDONI and MONTAGNANI (*Sperimentale*, 1915, lxi, 659) have again reviewed the pathological changes occurring not only in "maidism" but also in scurvy and fasting. They point out that a comparison of the histological lesions is essential for a proper understanding of each. The fasting experiments were made upon guinea-pigs, observations being made upon both the acute and chronic types. The outstanding features were general emaciation, atrophy of organs, especially spleen and liver; enlargement of adrenals. In another series of experiments, guinea-pigs were fed on corn flour and histological studies were made upon the animals dying spontaneously. In these animals petechial hemorrhages were occasionally seen in various organs. The liver showed evidence of degeneration as well as proliferation of the bile ducts and liver cells. Central hyperemia was also common. The heart, lungs, intestine, kidney and pancreas showed no evidence of change other than occasional hemorrhages. The spleen showed evidence of fibrosis about the central arteries and the organ was slightly increased in weight though not in size. The authors claim to have observed fairly constant changes in the thyroid, consisting of a hyperemia, hyperplasia and increase in the colloid content. Occasionally patches of fibrosis also appeared within the thyroid. A similar hyperemia and hyperplasia was found in the adrenals, being particularly marked in the cortex. The medulla showed but little change. The important changes observed in the central nervous system were in the cord in which the ganglion cells of the anterior horn showed evidence of degeneration. Less marked degeneration was present in the cerebellum. They conclude that exclusive corn feeding may produce lesions more or less serious in many organs and tissues, which explains the cachexia and death of the animals. Of particular interest were the lesions of the thyroid and suprarenal in which a degree of sclerosis may be associated with the functional disturbances. The sclerosis of the thyroid differentiates the "maidism" from simple emaciation. "Maidism" can be differentiated from scurvy by the presence of the sclerosis in the former and the predominant hemorrhages in the latter. Furthermore the degenerations in the nervous system are more marked in "maidism." The authors suggest that "maidism" may be the result of toxic substances present in good corn or the deficiency in corn of a certain unknown product necessary for the normal development and function of the glands of internal secretion.

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